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The Suffragist

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THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The Senate of the United States After Four Years Observation of Europe Still Believes This Is the Way to Stop a Demand for Democracy

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Suffrage Referendums

OF the four states where suffrage referendums were voted upon on Novem ber 5, two won and two, according to present reports, have lost. Michigan and South Dakota were carried for suffrage; Louisiana and Oklahoma lost. In South Dakota among the voters who had the right to decide whether or not the women should vote were all aliens who have resided in this country as long as one year and who are not yet citizens. The Louisiana election was lost by only two thousand votes approximately. The majority in the country districts was not quite large enough to make up the deficit of the nine thousand majority against the measure polled in New Orleans.

The result of the election in Oklahoma is still in some doubt. The women are assured of a majority of the votes cast on the suffrage amendment. But in Oklahoma it is necessary to secure a majority of all the votes cast at the election. That means that every man who voted on any measure or for any candidate but failed to vote either for or against suffrage is counted against.

The status of the amendment in the Senate is not changed by the winning of the two states for suffrage. The two senators from South Dakota and the two from Michigan have voted for the amendment.

Election Returns in Montana and Nevada

IN Nevada and Montana where there were women running for the United States Senate the woman in each case ran third. In consideration of the fact that in neither case had the woman the backing of either of the large political parties, the number of votes each polled was remarkably large. The figures in Montana were Senator Walsh, 44,105; Mr. Lanstrum, 38,559; Miss Rankin, 24,607. In Nevada, Senator Henderson polled 11,070 votes; Mr. Roberts, 7,510; and Miss Martin, 4,025.

Women Employed By Election Boards in Tennessee

ON account of the shortage of men the election commission in Tennessee ruled that women could legally do the clerical work necessary to prepare election records and employed them for this work in connection with the elections of November 5. If women would refuse to do things of this sort until they are given full political recognition, that recognition might become a reality sooner.

Women on Pennsylvania Board

IN Philadelphia the Bureau of Municipal Research has recently elected to its board of trustees four women. The trustees of this organization have formerly been men. One of the newly elected members is Miss Mary H. Ingham, chairman of the Pennsylvania branch of the National Woman's Party.

For the Attention of the Senate

ON November 15, a message from German women reaches American women. One cable is addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson from the National Council of Women of Germany; it asks the help of women of the allied countries to prevent the starvation of women and children in Germany. The other cable to Miss Jane Addams reads:

"German women, foreseeing entire famishment and mutiny for their country, urge their American sisters to intercede relief of truce conditions regarding term of demobilization, blockade, wagons, locomotives. We are all free voters of a free republic now, greeting you heartily.

"ANITA AUGSBURG."

It should be with humiliation and shame that every Senator of the United States will read this letter printed in every morning paper announcing the accomplishment of democracy in the country of our late enemy before the Senate has acted favorably on democracy for American women.

Irish Women's Political Campaign

THE Woman's Political League of Ireland, that is the organization made up of what were formerly the suffrage societies of Ireland, has drawn up its election program for the general elections. *The Common Cause gives* them as follows:

"The points in the electoral program of the League are selected with a view to actual present day needs in Ireland, and include a demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Regulation 40 D; [40 D, Defense of the Real Act is a regulation whereby it is a criminal offense for a woman to communicate venereal disease to a member of His Majesty's Forces]; revision and codification of the Criminal Law and of the laws dealing with solicitation, on the basis of a single standard of morality, with the age of consent raised to eighteen; as also that of protection for boys; amendment of the Education Act, to render education free and compulsory, with readjustment of teachers' salaries independently of the average attendance; compulsory medical inspection of schools; provision of free dental clinics; abolition of the half-time system; provision of schools for mentally deficient children. The program also includes extension of the maternity and child welfare schemes, state provision for necessitous widows with children and for deserted mothers, and a demand that all positions in the public or Civil Service be open to men and women on equal terms."

The women in the Irish suffrage associations have worked unitedly for the welfare of women without regard to political differences of nationalists, home-rulers, or unionists. Irish women of all political faiths have united to promote the interests of their sex.

An Over-Seas Appreciation

W. L. GEORGE, the noted English feminist, sends the following stirring letter on the present struggle American women are making for their liberty, and on the feminist movement in its larger aspects:

"3 Pembridge Crescent, W., London.

"Dear Miss Pierce:

"I am very much obliged to you for sending me THE SUFFRAGIST, but I know your vigorous publication very well. I am taking the opportunity of saying that I am heart and soul with you in your efforts, and that when I come over to the States, possibly six months after peace, the little I can do with speech and pen is at your service . . . unless by then you have won.

"I know that among many feminists I am not a popular person, because I said brutally that 'most women are not fit for the vote; that is why I want them to have it.' Well, I do not back out. Until woman is freed from political slavery she will exhibit the vices of slavery. Responsibility alone can fit woman for responsibility; I want responsibility thrust upon her because it will develop her, make her a finer creature.

"The vote's not everything; it is not the equal wage; it is not the end of prostitution; it is not the equal access to authority. But it is the beginning of all things; for thirteen years I have done all I can to assist in England the progress of woman's freedom, and I shall not desist until all sex barriers are done away with. On that day 'we shall have lit a candle that Time shall not put out'

"Yours sincerely,

"W. L. GEORGE."

State Suffrage in Iowa Postponed

THE submission of a suffrage amendment to the constitution of Iowa has been postponed at least two years through the carelessness of a clerk in the office of the secretary of state. Iowa is one of the thirteen states where an amendment must be voted upon favorably at two successive sessions of the legislature before it is submitted to the voters. The constitution further requires that the notice of the amendment to be submitted shall be published three months before the election. The clerk failed to see that this was done, and so suffrage by the state method has been postponed for two years at least for this state. The submission of the state amendment may be voted on by the legislature of 1919, but it will leave the situation just where it is at present if it passes—namely the amendment will have to come before another legislature in 1921 before it can be submitted to the voters.

Since the women of the state are working for the success of the national suffrage amendment they need not be worried by the inexcusable delay caused by an inefficient state government, instead they will undoubtedly concentrate on the Senate and work for the immediate passage of the federal amendment.

National Conference Convenes Next Spring

THE national executive committee of the Woman's Party decided at its last meeting to issue a call for the next national convention of the Woman's Party to be held in Washington the first week in April. This is in accordance with the constitution of the Woman's Party, which calls for a national convention near the time of the opening of each Congress. The next Congress begins in March, 1919. Details of the exact dates and program of the convention will be announced later.

State conventions will be held during the intervening months by the State Branches, to decide on plans to present at the conference, which this year is unusually significant: if the suffrage measure is passed during the short session, the conference will make plans for ratification. If the measure has gone down to defeat or been kept from a vote by the Administration leaders, the drive on the Sixty-sixth Congress will be planned.

Miss Betty Gram and Miss Clara Louise Rowe are organizing in New Hampshire where George H. Moses, Republican, is declared elected, though this is disputed by the Democratic Party which has instituted a recount of the vote on the charge of fraud. Mr. Moses, who has taken no stand against federal suffrage, merely refusing to state his position on the matter, has said he would vote as the legislature instructed. Miss Gram and Miss Rowe will endeavor to get the New Hampshire legislature to take this action.

In Idaho, where Senator Borah's position has aroused wide opposition, Miss Mabel Vernon and Miss Margaret Whittemore will continue to demonstrate to this senator the opposition of his own State where it was strongly felt that after the election Senator Borah would change his vote in obedience to the specific instruction of the State Republican platform on which he was elected.

In the recent Louisiana referendum Mr. Gay voted for the state measure, which was defeated by but two thousand votes, drawn almost entirely from New Orleans. Miss Vivian Pierce and Miss Lucy Branham will leave for Louisiana this week to begin an intensive campaign for federal suffrage to make clear to Mr. Gay the feeling of the state. Miss Lucy Branham will visit small towns and large in every section of the state, while Miss Pierce will make an especial appeal to Louisiana labor, which is known to favor federal suffrage.

Miss Paul Speaks at National Headquarters

"At this time when we have just seen the Kaiser removed and women of old autocracies enfranchised, it should not seem such an impossible thing to bring about our own enfranchisement. For four years we have wondered why the German people submitted to be ruled by the Kaiser; we wondered for many years why the Russian people submitted to the Czar—and we wonder why American women submit to be ruled by men. The rulers of these two great powers have been removed by the people. It is surely in our hands to free American women. The women in this room could do it if we had sufficient determination and belief in ourselves.

"Women in the District of Columbia can really do more for the freedom of American women than any other women in the country, because we are right here where Congress is, right here at the Gates of the White House; other women have to spend money and time to come here to do the things that you can do easily. . .

"Most of us in looking back over the years only see the efforts put forth by suffragists, but do not see that anything has been accomplished; we know, for instance, that the suffrage special aroused the women of the West; that a great convention was held; that an election campaign in the West warned politicians. Of these we can talk to show the tremendous effort women have put into this fight.

"But this year has been a year of fruition. At this very time a year ago we were eighty votes short of a favorable vote; this time a year ago both majority parties believed suffrage should come state by state; this time a year ago the President believed suffrage should be won by the states, and this time a year ago suffrage was not before either the House or the Senate as a practical political subject.

"This year we have seen the old views of the Administration crumble—even to the point of going up to the Senate to plead for suffrage. During this year we have seen the opposition in the House disappear. During this year we have seen both political parties endorse national suffrage. And during this year, finally, we have seen every single one of the votes necessary to pass suffrage in the Senate secured—except one.

"We have now just exactly one hundred days in which to win this one vote and bring the long struggle of American women to a successful conclusion. The first great step forward was accomplished when the President came out for our measure; that won over the votes that were needed to bring it through the House, and had great influence in securing the eleven votes which have now been won in the Senate.

"Now that we face the future with but one vote to win, we will have to secure it in just the way we have secured the other votes. One way was by political action—seeking out the weakest spots in the resistance of the Senate and concentrating there. But we also won through the demonstrations, which have made suffrage a matter which could not be ignored. That is direct action, and I think it has brought us to the verge of success.

"There are just three spots in the armor of the Senate which we can concentrate upon with any hope of success. If we disperse our strength over the whole United States we must fail. By concentrating on Senator Gay, of Louisiana, replacing Senator Guion; Mr. Moses (or Mr. Jameson) in New Hampshire, and Senator Borah in Idaho, there is hope of success." Miss Paul detailed these coming intensive state campaigns and then attacked the next problem:

"Granting that we secure the one vote lacking, the problem is still to have the suffrage measure brought up. The day on which the President went to the Senate for suffrage a senator told us that the anti-suffragists held a meeting behind closed doors in which they made definite plans to prevent suffrage again coming before the Senate.

"We have the Democratic and Republican floor leaders against us. They can adjourn; they can filibuster; they can recess; they can fill the time with debate on other subjects until day by day our precious hundred days have slipped by.

"I think we can also count on every Republican doing his utmost to see that the suffrage amendment does not come up, because it is obviously to the advantage of the Republicans to be the party which enfranchises women. We can count on half of the Democrats working to the utmost to see that our measure does not come up, because almost half of the Democrats are frankly against the amendment. We can count on one-half of the Democrats working with tremendous effort to bring the measure up because it is to the advantage of the Democratic Party to get the credit for suffrage and not let the Republicans get the credit. It is, in short, not a trifling contest that we have before us.

"The only way we can possibly force suffrage to a vote in the Senate is through demonstrations here in Washington. We could get one vote or two votes or three votes, and still suffrage would not come up unless we make it so uncomfortable for the Senate that they will be glad to have it out of the way. We will have to pursue with the Senate exactly the same course we did with the President: he could not act against suffrage; therefore he had to act for suffrage. . . .

"The practical way to carry out this program is to go on with the demonstrations in which women from the District and from every state in the Union take part, and to work especially on the great demonstration which is to be held during the middle of December.

"As we are always saying, it takes the protests of a few women a long, long time to accomplish what the protests of many women could accomplish instantly. Two women and four women protesting day by day are better than no women at all demanding justice for the women of this nation. But a thousand women magnify that demand. The District of Columbia can furnish that demand of a thousand."

Capitol Police Forced to Return Suffrage Banners

SINCE Monday, October 7, when the picketing on the wilful thirty-four in the United States Senate who have prevented the enfranchisement of American women, one hundred and eighty-three "arrests," so-called, have been made at the Capitol by the Capitol police, acting as constabulary, court, judge and jury. They have treated these women, coming from many parts of the country to protest for democracy with the utmost brutality.

Following the institution of habeas corpus proceedings against the Capitol Sergeant-at-arms ordering the arrests, and the verdict of District Supreme Court Judge Siddons that not only were the all-day detentions of women at the Capitol illegal, but also the seizure of banners on the Capitol grounds, action was taken to secure the large number of suffrage banners which had been seized, and often torn and broken, by the Capitol police. The value of the banners seized was about $500.

Matthew E. O'Brien as attorney for the National Woman's Party instituted repleven proceedings against the Capitol police, and the banners were promptly returned to the National Woman's Party this week.

The picket on the Senate, which was discontinued during the campaign, owing to the fact that a large percentage of the Senate was out of town on political business, will be resumed during December with a great demonstration at the Capitol. In the meantime public opinion is swinging toward the women who have been abused for weeks by brutal and arbitrary police officers, in spite of the fact that the newspapers are all but silent on these outrages against women at the Capitol.

Gradually, however, the public has become informed, largely through the story of organizers in remote states. Mrs. Joseph Carey, of Cheyenne, an influential Wyoming woman, sent a protest to the President. Protests came from such widely separated states as Colorado and New Jersey. It is instructive to look through the headlines detailing these suffrage outrages at the Capitol which have appeared in newspapers throughout the country: meager as they are, they have gradually made it plain to the casual reader that strange proceedings are taking place in this country which is essaying to teach democracy to Germany.

"Persistent Suffragists Arrested at Washington"—"Arrested for Picketing at Capitol"—"Crowder Destroys Suffrage Banners"—"Militant Outburst Silenced by Police"—"Suffragists Held Incommunicado in Guard Room"—"Prevented from Showing Suffrage Banners at Senate." Such grudging information which might better come from Berlin than from Washington, has gradually made protest general.

The final insult to these dauntless women came this week. Mrs. Annie Arniel came from Wilmington, Delaware, to stand on the picket-line at the Capitol. She was so brutally treated by the police that she was rendered unconscious and her back was injured. She was taken to a hospital, and the police gave out that she was "roughed a bit" when her banner was seized. At the hospital the police told attendants that she had been injured in a street car accident. Mrs. Arneil when able to walk returned to Delaware. *The bill for treatment of her injuries was sent to suffrage headquarters!*

John Milholland Protests

JOHN E. Milholland, stalwart suffrage champion, and father of Inez Milholland, on November 1, 1918, sent the following letter to Hon. Thomas E. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, protesting against the imprisonment and outrageous attacks of the Capitol police on suffragists.

"Are you aware that under the auspices of the United States Senate, which you represent and over whose deliberations you preside with such dignity and impartial sway, young American women, women of culture and refinement, of the highest character and devotion to what they consider political ideals, are daily being insulted and so outrageously treated that their lives are actually in jeopardy, by men known as the Capitol Police but whose actions seem more like those of thugs in authority or criminals in uniform?

"If this language sounds severe consider its justification: On last Saturday night a young lady from Virginia, one Miss Jamison, was thrown down on the stone pavement by a burly official with such severity that she lost consciousness. From this condition her captor attempted to arouse her by a hairpulling effort. This same young lady was infamously threatened that very afternoon by this officer in a manner that makes repetition in a communication of this kind almost impossible.

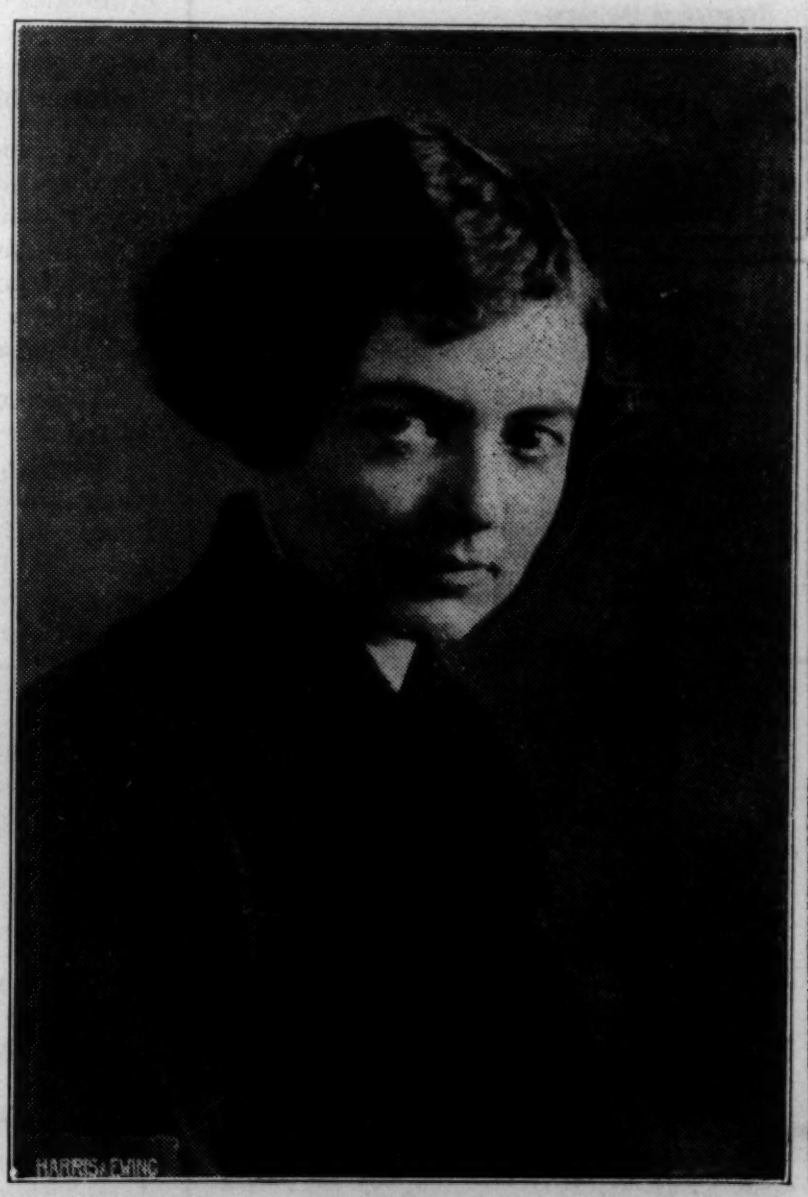
"On Monday afternoon Miss Alice Paul, of New Jersey, leader of the National Womans Party, had her arms twisted behind her back in a most excruciating way by another member of the Capitol Police because she ventured to carry a banner on the Capitol grounds appealing for support of the suffrage amendment which the President of the United States has come out openly in support of before the Senate while in open session.

"Another lady, Mrs. Arneil, of Delaware, was so badly injured in her arrest Monday that she was taken to the hospital on a stretcher, and she is still in a serious condition.

"Miss Kalb, of Texas, sustained a spinal injury which may or may not prove serious.

"I do not believe, Mr. Vice-President, that you know about these things. I do not believe there is a man in the United States Senate who would countenance them for a moment. The Senate is made up of men whose chivalric nature needs no defense and whose high conception of womanhood I long have known personally. Because this

Concluded on Page 10



Miss Maud Jamison, of Norfolk, Virginia, one of the Injured Pickets

The Suffragist

Editor, Miss Vivian Pierce

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Germany Outdistances the United States Senate

"WE are all free voters of a free republic now."

This is the declaration of the women of Germany, conveyed in a recent appeal, through Miss Jane Addams, to the women of the United States.

With Germany a democracy and her women enfranchised, the United States of America is put in the humiliating position of lagging behind Germany—a position forced on this Nation by the United States Senate, still throwing in the way every obstacle which the reactionary politician has at his command to prevent the enfranchisement of women.

The federal suffrage amendment today lacks exactly one vote of passage. The women of this nation must secure that vote before the end of the present Congress. Gaining a vote is, however, the least of their tasks. They are confronted at the present time by a Senate combination composed of the reactionaries of both parties, determined from various motives which have but one object, that suffrage shall go over to the Sixty-fifth Congress, to once again take its long course through both House and Senate.

If the suffrage amendment fails of passage this Congress, ratification will be delayed more than two years, through the recessing of the large majority of State legislatures. This means the delay of the enfranchisement of the women of this country during the very years when their influence is most needed. Debarred from any voice in the problems of reconstruction, they will be forced to look helplessly on while the women of Canada, Australia, Great Britain, Russia and even Germany, struggle with their men to rebuild a better world. American women are not going to submit meekly to this final insult.

There is just one way of gaining what the women of Russia and Germany have gained: women must make their demand for action NOW so strong so insistent, so uncomfortable for the blind reactionaries of the Senate that they will be forced this session to end the long struggle of American women for liberty.

During the past two months, at the very doors of the Senate, American women have been arrested, locked up a day at a time, insulted and maltreated by police officers under the jurisdiction of the Senate. Practically all facts concerning these outrages have been suppressed.

The only crime of these women was the carrying of suffrage banners and lettered flags reminding the public that within the Senate sat the thirty-four wilful men who had defied the President and refused to enfranchise the women of America.

These demonstrations against the intrenched Senate will go on at whatever cost of humiliation, pain, even life, to these women. American women have been driven at last to the bitter conclusion that it is easier to depose a Kaiser and make over an autocracy into a democracy than to shame the Senate of the United States into translating our boasts of liberty into action.

Election Gains

By Maud Younger, Chairman Lobby Committee

THE election of Nov. 5, was a decided gain for the federal suffrage amendment. The results which have made four changes in the personnel of the present (65th) Senate, have won one vote assuredly and two votes, possibly, for the amendment. One anti was defeated by a suffragist, while two antis were replaced by men whose stand on federal suffrage is not determined. In no case did an anti replace a suffragist. Of the 37 seats voted on, only 8 (to fill vacancies) affected the present Senate. Of these 8, the following 4 who had been appointed temporarily, were elected to succeed themselves:

McNary, Oregon, (R) suffragist; Henderson, Nevada, (D) suffragist; Nugent, Idaho, (D) suffragist; Baird, New Jersey, (R) anti.

The four new men who will take their seats immediately are:

South Carolina, Pollock, (D) suffragist, succeeding Benet, (D) anti.

Louisiana, Gay, (D) state suffragist, succeeding Guion (D) anti.

New Hampshire, either Jameson, (D), suffragist, or Moses, (R) position not stated, succeeding Drew, (R) anti.

Missouri, Spencer, (R) suffragist, succeeding Wilfley ,(D) suffragist.

The election was a gain not only in the immediate vote, but as a future warning. In New Jersey, a normally Republican state, where the National Woman's Party conducted an active campaign against Baird (R) anti, though Baird was elected, he ran 40,000 behind the normal Republican majority.

In New Hampshire, a strong Republican state, where the National Woman's Party and the National American Woman's Suffrage Association campaigned to elect Mr. Jameson, a suffrage Democrat, Mr. Jameson, though defeated, according to present returns, ran 4,000 ahead of his ticket. Manchester, where the National Woman's Party centered its activities, gave Mr. Jameson a majority of 2,000 over his opponent, Mr. Moses. A turn over of 500 votes in the state would have elected Mr. Jameson. The official recount may result in giving him the seat.

FOR THE AMENDMENT 63

Republicans 33.

Johnson, Cal.	Calder
Sherman	Gronna
Watson	McCumber
New	Harding
Cummins	McNary
Kenyon	Colt
Curtis	Sterling
Fernald	Smoot
France	Page
Smith, Mich.	Jones, Wash.
Townsend	Poindexter
Nelson	Sutherland
Kellogg	Goff
Spencer	LaFollette
Norris	Lenroot
Frelinghuysen	Warren
Fall	

Democrats 30

Ashurst	Henderson
Smith, Ariz.	Pittman
Kirby	Hollis
Robinson	Jones, N. Mex.
Phelan	Gore
Shafroth	Owen
Thomas	Chamberlain
Nugent	Gerry
Lewis	Pollock
Thompson	Johnson, S. D.
Martin, Ky.	McKellar
Ransdell	Sheppard
Vardaman	Culberson
Walsh	King
Myers	Kendrick

OPPOSED 31

Republicans 11

Brandegee	Baird
McLean	Wadsworth
Borah	Penrose
Hale	Knox
Weeks	Dillingham
Lodge	

Democrats 20

Bankhead	Williams
Underwood	Reed
Saulsbury	Simmons
Wolcott	Overman
Fletcher	Pomerene
Trammell	Smith, S. Car.
Smith, Ga.	Shields
Hardwick	Martin, Va.
Beckham	Swanson
Smith, Md.	Hitchcock

Doubtful 2

Gay, Louisiana, Democrat

Short term Senator, New Hampshire, undecided. Recount of votes set for December 9.

Candidates { Jameson, D., suffragist; Moses, R., position not stated

The result of the election on the Senate of the Sixty-sixth Congress will be given next week. While it assures the passage of the amendment by that body, the Sixtysixth Congress will not convene, unless there is a special session before Dec. 1919.

Suffragists are determined on the passage of the suffrage amendment during the life of the 65th Congress, since during the winter and spring forty-three state legislatures will be in session, and the amendment might be speedily ratified by the states. All legislatures except five southern bodies are in session during this period.

If the bill is delayed of passage until the 66th Congress convenes, only eleven state legislatures will be in session. To conserve the energies of thousands of women, to save time and money, and to put America, a so-called democracy abreast of the enlightened nations of the world suffrage must be passed by the 65th Congress.

The legislatures which convene in 1919 are:

Meets	Sessions Last
Arizona Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Arkansas, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
California, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Colorado, Jan.,	90 days, biennial.
Connecticut, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Delaware, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Idaho, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Illinois, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Indiana, Jan.,	61 days, biennial.
Iowa, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Kansas, Jan.,	50 days, biennial.
Maine, Jan.,	90 days, biennial.
Michigan, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Minnesota, Jan.,	90 days, biennial.
Missouri, Jan.,	70 days, biennial.
Montana, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Nebraska, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Nevada, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
New Hampshire, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
New Mexico, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
North Carolina, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
North Dakota, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Ohio, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Oklahoma, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Oregon, Jan.,	40 days, biennial.
Pennsylvania, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
South Dakota, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Tennessee, Jan.,	75 days, biennial.
Texas, Jan.,	60 days biennial.
Utah, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Vermont, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Washington, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
West Virginia, Jan.,	45 days, biennial.
Wisconsin, Jan.,	no limit, biennial.
Wyoming, Jan.,	40 days, biennial.
Alabama, Jan.,	50 days, quadrennial.
Florida, April,	60 days, biennial.

Annual Legislatures Meet	Length of Session
Massachusetts, Jan.,	no limit.
New Jersey, Jan.,	no limit.
New York, Jan.,	no limit.
Rhode Island, Jan.,	60 days.
South Carolina, Jan.,	40 days.
Georgia, June,	50 days.

Legislatures Meeting 1920.

Kentucky, Jan.,	60 days, biennial.
Maryland, Jan.,	90 days, biennial.
Mississippi, Jan.,	no limit.
Virginia, Jan.,	60 days.
Louisiana, May,	60 days.

These five last with the 6 annual ones will be the only legislatures meeting regularly in 1920.

Unless the amendment passes the present Senate and reaches the legislatures convening in January a two years' delay in ratification may result.

Women Voters Rebuke Democratic Party

FEDERAL woman suffrage was the dominating question in the campaign that has just closed. It was not only the bitterly contested issue in seven western states; it invaded the East where women are not voters and became for the first time in non-suffrage eastern states a question that must be disposed of. It is safe to say state bosses will not care to enter another contest with this fundamental question again in the center of the stage.

In the campaign the National Woman's Party endeavored to do two things: to rebuke the Democratic Party which in defeating suffrage had defied the President of the United States; second to gain the two votes necessary to pass the federal suffrage amendment during the short session of the Sixty-fifth Congress which begins next month. Therefore the Woman's Party campaigned against the Democratic Party in six western states where there were senatorial contests.

In the seventh western state, Idaho, the Woman's Party campaigned against Senator Borah, as the only western senator opposed to suffrage as an individual.

In the east where it was necessary to replace opposing senators by senators friendly to the suffrage amendment, a campaign against Senator Baird in New Jersey, and Moses in New Hampshire was vigorously carried on that the suffrage amendment might be passed during the short session.

In the west the Democratic tide was completely turned. Suffrage was a dominating issue. In Oregon, Wyoming, Kansas and Colorado Republican senators were elected to replace Democrats by the following majorities: Capper in Kansas, 100,000; Warren, Wyoming, 11,362; McNary, in Oregon, 20,000; Phipps, in Colorado, 35,000.

In Montana and Nevada alone, where the fight was a three cornered one, were Democrats returned to the Senate. Senator Borahs' plurality was reduced.

THE western campaigns, immediately following as they did the plea of the President before the Senate when he was repudiated by his own party, were dramatic in the extreme. In Oregon Miss Clara Wold, formerly of Portland, returned to her home state to ask women to defeat the party that had blocked the national enfranchisement of women, to find a lack of understanding as to the federal suffrage battle in the east. Miss Wold herself had been illegally arrested in Washington, and had taken part in the protests at the Capital where suffragists have been treated with the greatest brutality by a police controlled by the majority party in Congress. Miss Wold's sister, Miss Emma Wold, is chairman of the Oregon Woman's Party, and with her organization campaigned actively to get before the women voters of Oregon the whole story of the Democratic suffrage blockade.

"It is important that this fight against the Democratic Party which has for five years blocked suffrage be made by western states so that the reactionaries who defeated the measure last month will know that the whole country is behind the measure to enfranchise women," said Miss Wold.

"As a Democrat, I feel it is most unfortunate that the Democratic Party has repudiated its own leader and has obstructed his war program in defeating suffrage. Unquestionably, the Democratic Party is responsible for the defeat.

"There is only one protest that the women of the west can enter against this wilful blocking of Democracy in the Senate, and that is by their vote protest.

"As to my fight against ex-Governor West, that is not a personal fight. Unfortunately his party has failed its leader and repudiated the very amendment for which he stands."

Governor West, the Democratic candidate, was defeated by Senator McNary, Republican, by 20,000 votes.

Wyoming

Miss Anita Pollitzer, of South Carolina, carried the message of the Woman's Party to Wyoming, where the campaign against the Democratic Party was waged by the State Branch, with Mrs. Cyrus Beard, of Cheyenne, state member of the National Advisory Council, and Mrs. George Brimmer, of Rawlins, in charge of their sections. Literature asking voters to defeat Osborne as a member of the Party which had failed American women as well as the President, circulated in every part of the State, women undertaking the whole distribution. The fact that Miss Pollitzer was from the South, with southern traditions, made a deep impression on western women. The *Casper Daily Tribune* commented:

"Miss Pollitzer is a typical southern girl. Feeling that democracy for one-half of the people of our country is the most vital issue before us today she has put aside all other work and given herself to the fight for suffrage. Last summer she taught painting at the University of Virginia, where she organized the first federal suffrage rally ever held in the old Jeffersonian institution. Since the beginning of the war she has devoted a great part of her time to home service Red Cross. Present at the suffrage vote in the Senate, she was filled with burning indignation against the Democratic Party, which, while calling so insistently, 'stand by the President,' refused to give the necessary support to this measure which President Wilson said he so earnestly needed.

"'It is to women who are already enfranchised,' she declares, 'That we must come asking them to help achieve political freedom for all women by casting their votes against the Democratic candidate for the Senate, as a protest against the Democrats' defeat of the national suffrage amendment.'"

Senator Warren, Republican, was returned to the Senate by a Republican plurality of 11,362.

Colorado

IN Colorado Senator Shafroth, Democrat, was defeated by Phipps by a plurality of 12,000.

The campaign against the Democratic candidate was entered into by women throughout the state, eager to repudiate a Senate that had held lightly the liberties of American women. Miss Iris Calderhead assisted the State Branch as organizer. Devices of every sort were used to bring the attention of women voters to the issue involved. Publicity, posters and banners were used to tell the story of the Democratic fight against suffrage even after the President asked for its passage. In some of the large ads the photographs of the Capitol police struggling and brutally using women carrying suffrage banners were used.

The following statement was made after the election by Dr. Margaret Long, chairman of the Denver Branch of the Colorado Woman's Party:

"Probably never has punishment followed so swiftly upon the heels of political crime as in the recent election.

"The repeated arrests of the women who are voicing by petition their protest against the disfranchisement of American women, while pretending to demand democracy for Europe—the arrest of these women and the indignities heaped upon them in the Occoquan Workhouse aroused the deepest indignation throughout the Nation.

"This indignation was not voiced in the press because the press was largely government-controlled, but it extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and seized the first opportunity to express itself under the protection of the secret ballot.

"The National Woman's Party wisely determined to hold the Democratic Party responsible. In the suffrage states women were aroused to enter their protest by voting against the senators representing the Party in power.

"In Colorado we entered the campaign against Senator Shafroth, not because of his personal record, but because he represented his party's policy and the Democratic Party must be whipped into recognizing the demand for establishing democracy in America.

"Unquestionably the vigorous campaign in Colorado turned more than six thousand votes of women against Senator Shafroth. Only half of this number would have been sufficient to bring defeat to the Democratic senator.

"Will the Democratic leaders in the Senate see the hand-writing on the picket banners and interpret it to mean that the first step to world-democracy must be the enfranchisement of American women?"

Mrs. Bertha M. Fowler, of Colorado Springs, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, in speaking of Senator Shafroth said:

"On the suffrage question the Democratic leaders in control stood out almost solidly against the amendment, but no suffrage senators have ever stood out in retaliation against the sectionalism of

these leaders on other questions in order to bring them into line on this fundamental principle Senators rise or fall by their party record.

"We are proud of the fact that Colorado was one of the first states to give women the right to vote.

"We condemn the action of those who are opposing or obstructing the passage of the Susan B Anthony amendment, under which the privilege enjoyed by Colorado women will be extended to all women of the country."

Kansas

IN Kansas Governor Capper, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 100,000, defeating Senator Thompson. The Republican landslide was statewide. In every part of the state, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, assisted by Mrs. Louise Garnett, of Salt Lake City, an intensive publicity campaign was conducted and every woman voter received a personal letter detailing the defeat of suffrage, and telling just why the measure was defeated, after women from half the states in the Union had endured and were enduring in Washington arrests and indignities for simply protesting for liberty. No meetings of any sort were allowed in the state owing to the influenza epidemic, even gatherings to read election returns on the street being disbanded. In spite of this fact the story of the defeat of suffrage "got over" and is credited with being a factor in the Kansas results.

Other Western States

IN Montana and Nevada three candidates were running and the issue was less clear cut. Nevertheless Henderson, Democrat, was sent to the Senate by a vote of but 2,460 over his nearest competitor, while Senator Walsh was returned by a plurality of but 5,646 votes over his Republican opponent. In Idaho the campaign was against Senator Borah as an individual, and not as a Party Representative. Idaho women reduced his majority because he had refused to vote for the suffrage measure, even though he was representing a suffrage state, and in spite of the fact that the state platform of the Republican platform of Idaho specifically favored the federal suffrage amendment. A wide publicity campaign was undertaken. Great banners were strung across the streets in the principal cities by Miss Margaret Whittemore, the state organizer, in charge of the Idaho campaign. These banners were repeatedly stolen by opposition politicians. Miss Whittemore placed the following humorous ad, which served the two purposes of publicity and propaganda, in papers all over the state. It was run in large type:

Stolen

One banner which was suspended in mid-air by ropes that were cut at 3:30 p. m. yesterday afternoon by two men in an automobile, driving away at the rate of 25 miles per hour. The banner read

VOTE AGAINST SENATOR BORAH

He voted against the Woman Suffrage Amendment

Idaho Branch, National Women's Party

Defenders of Justice Must Surrrender, Warns Candidate

FORMER State Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, who lost the contest against David Baird for the short term United States Senatorship, has written a letter to Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, of Morristown, acknowledging his indebtedness to the workers of the National Woman's Party during the campaign. He said:

"Accept my heartfelt appreciation of the magnificent work done by you and the splendid women of New Jersey and elsewhere who worked at your side during the campaign that has just closed in New Jersey. I am not grieved, in any personal sense, over our failure to win, but I am a little saddened at the dull stupidity and blind partisanship that led even a small majority of the voters of our state to reject the appeal to justice and enlightenment that was made to them in the interest of equal political rights at a time when the whole world was making ready to celebrate a victory for Democratic principles over selfishness and autocracy.

Of course the denial of political justice to the disfranchised women of America will be for a very short time. The forces of reaction and the defenders of an old and unjust order must surrender in the United States Senate, as the forces of autocracy are surrendering in the face of the invincible armies of liberty across the sea.

"Accept for yourself and your associates in the campaign that has closed, my sincere tribute to the devotion, intelligence and good sportsmanship with which your part of the campaign was carried on. You and they have given high testimony to the capacity and idealism of women in a political contest.

I shall always be proud of the opportunity given to me by the Democratic Party of New Jersey to serve with such valiant and unselfish fighters for justice in a skirmish that was lost, but in a political war that is so certain of early triumph."

Among the women who worked valiantly in the New Jersey campaign was Mrs. Benton MacKaye, of Washington, D. C., who spoke tirelessly in all parts of the state, and for several hours at the final 24-hour mass meeting. Her name was accidentally omitted from last week's account of the New Jersey campaign.

In New Hampshire the contest for the short term to the United States Senate seems to be decided in favor of George Moses by nearly one thousand votes. This result is, however, being contested by the Democratic Party, who claim fraud, and predict that John B. Jameson will be seated in the Senate, thus by his single vote giving a Democratic majority to the Senate.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Chairman of the Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party, who says that hundreds of votes were turned from Saulsbury to Ball in the Delaware Senatorial contest because of the former's long and bitter opposition to federal suffrage, made the following published statement warning the politicians of Delaware:

"Democracy's hour has at last struck in Delaware. Overwhelming sentiment in favor of political liberty for women is no longer in doubt. Senator Saulsbury repudiated the appeal of this country and state for the enfranchisement of women, and voted in direct defiance of the President's personal and public appeal that he support the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure, necessary to the successful carrying out of his war program.

"Further, with the National Woman's Party organized, and seven hundred strong in this state, he continued to defy their constant appeals. His autobiography, published last week said that if Senator Saulsbury was "convinced" that the people of Delaware wanted suffrage he would vote to support it. It was the work of the National Woman's Party that brought Dr. Ball to publicly pledge himself to support the federal suffrage amendment and their consequent work and influence which assisted in defeating Senator Saulsbury, because he refused them his support; had blocked democracy at home while he had voted that our men should go to fight and die for it abroad. The National Woman's Party believes that Senator Saulsbury has now the political vision to see that Delaware believes in political liberty for women, and hopes that Senator Wolcott will take advantage of this lesson in democracy in Delaware.

"Certainly if Mr. Wolcott has been waiting for a mandate from the people of Delaware as a guide for his official action on the suffrage question, he has it now in the decisive defeat of Senator Saulsbury.

"The women of Delaware are organized. They are in earnest. No Delawarean who holds public office and no Delawarean who aspires to hold public office can afford to lose sight of these facts. They stand for more today than they ever have stood for in the political history of the state. From now on, every hour adds to their political significance. Let no one make the mistake that Delaware women, though deprived form the time being of the franchise, are politically impotent.

"FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES

"State Chairman, Delaware Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Comments of the Press

Adamantine Minds

IF the President has so changed his attitude during the war, surely the senators ought to be able to change their own adamantine minds and hearts. Let's give the women suffrage.—*San Jose (Cal.) News, August 27, 1918.*

Suffrage Through Opera Glasses

THE United States Senators who used field glasses to look toward the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue when the suffragists were picketing the White House, and who rather enjoyed "the joke on the President," must not take it to heart if the President is looking through opera glasses up Pennsylvania Avenue, toward the Capitol, at intervals in these days, and, as a relief from the tedium of official duties, drawing a measure of enjoyment from the picketing to which the Senate is subjected. There is always something of interest going on in Washington, at one end of the avenue or the other.—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

What's the Matter with the Smith's?

WHAT is the matter with the Smith family? What has it against women-kind? The Susan B. Anthony amendment was defeated in the Senate yesterday by three votes. The three votes that turned the trick were cast by Senators Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland and Smith of South Carolina. Incidentally it may be remarked in passing that all three are Democrats. The only consolation that members of this vast family, who pride themselves on keeping abreast of the times, can find in yesterday's tragedy is that the fourth member of the Smith family in the Senate, William Alden Smith of Michigan, voted for the amendment; and is the only one of the quartet who is a Republican. Verily, the Smith family will have some tall explaining to do!—*The Dayton Journal, Oct 2.*

Senator Reed's Predicament

THE *New Republic* suggests that President Wilson may insist that Germany shall establish woman suffrage. Senator Reed in that event will be in a predicament, for he will be a German at least to the extent that he is against votes for women.—*Reedys Mirror, October 18, 1918.*

A Vain Appeal

MR. Wilson is assuming that a Democratic Congress will unquestionably comply with his wishes and follow his dictates. Yet only a few weeks ago a Democratic congress voted "no" on woman's suffrage, though the President made a strong personal appeal that the measure should be adopted. A Republican Congress would have adopted it.—*Denver (Colo.) Rocky Mountain News, October 28, 1918.*

Wyoming Protests

THE fact that the Senate by the narrow margin of two votes defeated woman's suffrage brings this question once more to the front. The saying that "no question is settled until it is settled right" will hold good as to this question. It will not be settled right until the women of the country are given the right to vote. Women have voted in this state since territorial days. Wyoming holds the proud record of being the first commonwealth to accord our better halves the same rights and privileges that mere man enjoys. Regardless of political parties the men sent to represent this state in Congress and the Senate have consistently supported woman suffrage. In fact it would be political suicide for any statesman from this neck of the woods to oppose any measure that provides for equal rights. May the rest of the country wake up and enact into law measures that will give to women their due, equal rights with men.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) Weekly Labor Journal, Nov. 1, 1918.*

His Party Failed Him

NOW that President Wilson has gone before the Senate and asked for action upon the suffrage amendment as an essential war measure, and has been turned down by his own party, we ought to expect a cessation of the attempt to make it appear that the election of a Democratic Congress is essential as a means of upholding the Administration in waging war.

In this first instance of the defeat of a war measure, it must be noted that it followed a personal appeal by President Wilson, who argued that unless the amendment were approved the country would stand before the world discredited as an apostle of democracy.

Moreover, the good faith of President Wilson in the matter had been questioned by the militant suffragettes. They had pointed out that at one time he had taken a position against woman suffrage, that while governor of New Jersey he had failed to do anything for the cause, and they had argued that never before had he failed to bring about the support of any measure he deemed vital, by his own party.

It was argued by an Administration press agent, David Lawrence, that one big reason for voting in favor of the suffrage amendment was that if it failed to pass, Democratic control of Congress would be lost.—*Grand Junction (Col.) Daily News, October 10, 1918.*

Western Women Put Suffrage First

THE Democratic Party's treatment of suffrage during the whole of the Sixty-fifth Congress is not being allowed to go unanswered —women voters of the West are again being appealed to to remove Democratic obstruction to the enfranchisement of women. Local women are spreading the story of the Administration's record and placing responsibility for the suffrage defeat squarely upon Democrats in the Senate.—*Laramie (Wyo.) Republican, Nov. 2, 1918.*

A War Measure

WHATEVER doubt Senator "Davy" Baird may have had on the subject at Washington, he must feel assured since the women at home opened their batteries upon him, that suffrage is a war measure.—*Trenton (N. J.) Times Advertizer, Nov. 3, 1918.*

An Inconsistent President

THE President has had, in connection with the most important war measures, much more trouble with Democrats than he has had with Republicans. Even with strong Republican help he was unable to secure the passage of the *woman suffrage amendment,* which he declared was vital to the winning of the war. He has also found it necessary to interfere in the Democratic primaries in many states to defeat Democrats who were anti-Administration, if not openly anti-war. —*Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, Oct. 30, 1918.*

Why?

IF a Democratic Congress will do President Wilsons bidding why did the Democrats not vote for the suffrage bill?—*Laramie (Wyo.) Republican, Oct. 30, 1918.*

Concluded from Page 5

is so I call attention to what is being done in their name and, with what is boastingly declared to be their sanction.

"It is not a question of woman suffrage at all, nor for that matter, of either Republican or Democratic politics, but the ordinary decencies of life, the recognized requirements of any healthy civilization. The young women have sustained bodily injury; property amounting to hundreds of dollars has been taken away from them and they themselves deprived of their liberty without being told the reason why. Not a single charge has been preferred against them. If it be illegal to picket then the police should certainly bring charges; if not—as the courts have already decided—there is no possible grounds for interfering with them and certainly not in such a brutal, indefensible fashion."

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.00 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT
COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912

List of Contributions from Nov. 4 through Nov. 11, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Eva C. Webb, Cal.	$ 25.00
Elizabeth T. Kent, D. C.	300.00
Mrs. Adéle P. Blauvelt, N. Y. (coal fund)	100.00
Mrs. Algernon B. Roberts, Cal.	10.00
Collected, D. C.	2.15
Anonymous	20.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Helen Niles Gary, D. C.	15.00
Miss Elizabeth Titzell, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. MacCarthy, Wis.	1.00
Miss Anita L. Bulmer, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Lucy Branham (collected)	2.00
Oshkosh, Wis., Branch	30.00
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, D. C.	25.00
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, D. C.	15.00
Miss Sallie W. Hovey, N. H.	25.00
Mr. John Pries, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. F. Kenyon Hayden Rector, Ohio	25.00
Per Alice Paul Branch, Minnesota:	
Mr. Andrew Peterson	1.00
Mrs. D. A. Murphy	1.00
Miss Agnes Jacques	5.00
Miss Florence Burton	1.00
Miss Victoria McAlmon	1.00
Minnesota Branch	25.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr. N. Y.	25.00
Mrs. Hazel B. Ewing, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Va.	1.00
Membership Fees	2.00
Total collected by National Headquarters	674.15
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	363,790.93
Total collected by National Headquarters through Nov. 11, 1918	364,465.08

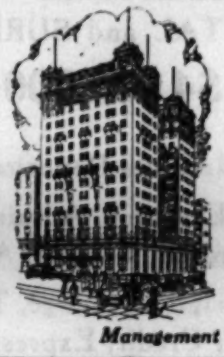
Contributions made to Colorado Headquarters:

A. E. Carlton	1,000.00
Mrs. S. E. Solly	15.00
A Friend	15.00
Mrs. Hamp	5.00
Dr. Margaret Long	200.00
Collected by Miss Calderhead:	
Mrs. R. W. Hanington	2.00
Mrs. Thomas Daly	25.00
Mrs. J. B. Welborn	107.00
Anonymous	200.00
Mrs. Mary E. Kountze	50.00
Mrs. Florence K. Best	50.00
Mrs. Genevieve F. Hallett	50.00

Contributions made to Alice Paul Branch of Minnesota:

C. E. Chase	1.50
Mrs. Clara Fuller	10.00
E. Dana Durand	5.00
Mrs. S. P. Jones	2.00
Mrs. Alex Colvin	25.00
Mrs. Knauff	10.00
Miss Nettie Blazing	5.00
Mrs. Bacon	10.00
Mrs. Keller	5.00
Mrs. Camp	2.00
Mrs. House	1.50
Mrs. Jones	.50
Scandinavian Suffrage Association	25.00
S. A. Stockwell	2.00
B. Burton	1.00
Thomas Van Lear	15.00
Mrs. Ray Starring	2.00
Mrs. Hattie Clark	2.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright	10.00
Mrs. Mary Andrews	5.00
Mr. Wakefield	1.00
E. E. Smith	1.00
C. C. Joslyn	10.00
C. A. Lindberg	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	1.00
Mrs. McCoy	10.00
Mrs. H. G. Harrison	40.00
Mr. Gimshaw	1.00
Mrs. Emma Leighton	1.00
Mrs. John Greer	1.00
Mrs. McAllister	1.00
Mr. Hartman	1.00
Mrs. Hartman	1.00
Total collected by Branches	1,928.50
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	69,310.52
Total collected by Branches through Nov. 11, 1918	71,239.02
Grand Total	435,704.10
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,181.50
Grand Net Total	$431,522.60

Room Prices Marked in Plain Figures in the Room



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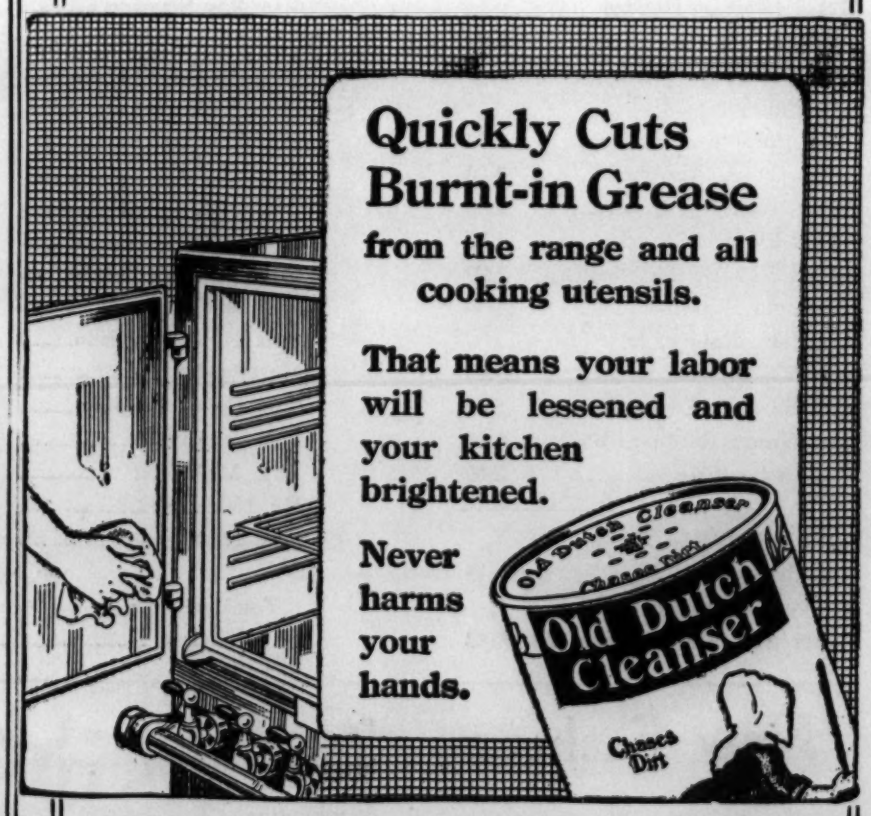
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